chau, the whole of the army, except one division, which stays mother day here to guard the King's headquarters, are making for the vicinity of Medritz, and the campaign is already recommenced with energy. To morrow the Prussian battalhons will pour down on the Theya, and unless the Austrians can deal some unexpected blow it may be auticipated that this day work the black eagle of Brandenburg will nost over Vicuns.

The First Strategist in Europe.

The First Strategiat in Europe.

Brunn Gorrespondent of The London Times.

Gen. von Molitic has retired to his quarters, and is closeted with his maps, making new plans for the further progress of the campaige, and for the occupation of Vienna, This skilled strategiat, who has been the chief director of the movements by which the three Prusulan armies, startling from different points, were collected at the necessary hour on the field of Königgrätz, has never, except at that battle, appeared its Front of the armies. Some distance in the rear, sitting calmiy at his dock, he has traced on the map the course of his troops, and by the means of the field telegraph, has fashed his orders to the different Generals in more immediate command with such skill and foresight that not a movement has falled, and every combination has been made exactly at the right moment. A quick, light-blue eye, a high forehead, and a well-set figure, mark him as intellectual and energetic man, but though quick in action he is so prudent in discourse and so guarded this speech shat from this quality and his wide knowledge of European languages, he is known in the army as the man who is silent with seven tongues. Careful and Jaborious, he has worked out with his own hand and himself calculated almost overy detail in the operations in which he has taken Europe by surprise from the lightning rapidity of his strokes and the Austriau army has withered away almost before the wich the Austriau army has withered away almost before it was gath-

Reforms in the Austrian Army.

Referms in the Austrian Army.

Vienas Correspondence of Tus Landon Time.

Whatever may be the ferlings of the citizens, that of the army is not to be mistaken. Among the officers and soldiers who have suffered so severely in the short but sharp series of battles through which they have passed, and in which they have proved their strength and their weakness, there is but one feeling and one determination, that their faults must be atoned for by painful but necessary changes of system where required, and that whatever is wanting in their practice must be studied and completed at any cost. A visit to the arsonis shows at once the dangers anticipated to the captular, and the determined effort that is being made to meet them manfully and overcome them if it be possible. It is evidence not the slightest observation that as far as guns are concerned the army is not likely to lack supplies for some time to come, and the expression of satisfaction at the practical working of the Austrian artillery system is universal throughout the army. Though the trajectory of their projectiles is higher than that of the Prussian, the practice is generally excellent, and for lightness and mobility the present system leaves intile to be desired. A practical illustration of this was given during the battle of the 3d inst., when three batteries whireh past the Headquerters Staff and took a couple of ditches which artsh that was truly aplendid. No one carlis at the artillery, and the letters from the Prussian side give evidence that the Austrian protocies is a sunoying to the enemy as it is satisfactory to them salves. The so-called 8-pounder, on a modification of Lenka system, originally invented for qua-cotton, throws a shell of between 14 and 15 English pounds with considerable accuracy, the fuses appear to act well, and the shraped is very powerful. No alteration, then, seems to be needful in the artillery, and the large reserve of field guns new lying roady for service, with time of the conting and sender them torniable antaconiats t

The Berlin informant of the Debats says:

Archduke Albert's Precinanties.

The Archduke Albert has addressed the following proclamation to the army:

Viewa, July 12.

His Majesty the Emporer has deigned to confer on me the command of the army of operations. I assume that command to-day.

Solidiers of the North and South, felthful and brave Saxons! We are going to carry into action that unity which subsists in our seatiments. An army more powerful than has heratofore-been assembled, composed of tried, brave, and steady woo, and on the other ardent to average an undeserved disaster, are impatient to put an end to the arrogance of the enemy. Let us accomplish this great work by the union of our forces. And let us never forget that success belongs to men of head and heart, to men of conhess and energy; and that whomso-

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The correspondent of The London News writes from

the Phactian Alps on the 17th:

-OCCUPATION OF DARMSTADT.

And if Austria is thoroughly humbled, the smaller Federal States are in despair. Prassis has them in her hand, and any further resistance in this part of Germany is preposterous in the extreme. This is now the voice of the most intelligent journals, as well as of the streets and the salocous. What terrible exceution has followed the step of the Prassian armies pathin the space of a little more than four weeks! Vienna stretching out her hands in supplication to the fee before her doors, after his overwhelming victories in Bohemia and Moravia. Saxony, Handver and Heyee Cassel lake postersion of with but the shadow of resistance. Nassal and Hesse-Darastad overvin with Prassian troops, and their capitals threatened every moment with occupation. The King of Saxony a fugitive. The King of Handver an exile from his country by the terms of capitalation. The Elector of Hesse a state-prisoner. The Gernd Duke of Hesse-Darmstad and the Duke of Nassau fied from their dominions. The remains of the Federal Diet in hight. The seventh and eighth army corps driven beyond the Main, and not a hostile foot to be found in Prussia from Cologne to Königsberg. Such a condition of things, doubtles, presents a stronger assurance of Speedy peace than all the diplomacy of the French Emperor.

Still the negotiations with regard to the armistice are supposed to be in progress, although the reports on the subject are matters of conjecture rather than of knowledge. The socrets of Cabinets, of course, are revealed as little as posa at the tother public gaze. More remains behind the curtain than is brought forward to feed the curriosity of the people. The statements of the newspapers are to be nocepted with criteries reserve. They are founded chiefly on telegraphic dispatches, purposely made imperied, inconsistent with each other, and taking back to-day the amountement of yesterday. The London press, in particular, presents a curious exhibition of discordant and hopeless dogmatism on the subject. At this moment it may, perhaps, be safe to assume

States in general, which have little stomach for the interference of the wily Napoleon III. in their "domestic insituations."

Since Friday (the 13th of July) there have been bloody
doings at Aschaffenburg, in which the Prinssians, as usual,
were signally victorious. Instead of resuming the battle
with the Bavarians at Schweinfart, as was expected, they
appear to have withdrawn to Germinden by way of Hammeiburg, with a view to active operations against Franfort. On the 13th they met a portion of the 8th Federal
army cofps in the vicinity of Aschaffenburg, a Bavarian
city of about 7,000 inhabitants, for many centaries the
Summer residence of the Flecteral princes of Mayence. It
is situated on the Frankrott and Mameh Railway, on the
north bank of the River Main, and about 25 English
miles from Frankrott. The Pederal troops engaged were
chiefly from the contingent of Hesse Darmatadt, who had been reinforced by a small body of Asstrians. The engagement on the flist day was merely a preliminary shirmish,
but the fight was renewed with vigor on Saturday. Prince
Alexander of Hesse, the commander of the 8th army
corps, having just arrived on the field from his roiling
headquarters. The Hessians were exposed to a severe
tire from the needle-guns, and suffered a heavy loss.
Before night the Prinssians were in possession of Aschaifelburg and Ostelm, although the Federal troops did not
arknowledge that they were beat. It is supposed that the
battle was continued on Sunday the 15th), but on account
of the interruption of intercourse with Frankfort since
that time our secounts are too vague and inconsistent to
be relied onMeantime, the Federal Diet had passed a vote on

that time our secounts are too vague and inconsistent to be relied on.

Meantime, the Federal Diet had passed a vote on Wednesdey, the lith, to remove their seat to the ancient city of Augsburg, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, about 300 miles from Frankfort and 45 from Manich. They took leave of the municipality of the free city of Frankfort in a formal address, thanking the worthy old Burgomasters for the parfotic spirit which they had displayed throughout the changing fortunes of Germany, and pledging the devotion of the different governments represented in the Diet to the cause of their common Fatherland, and of justice as against secossion and violence. On the 14th

the members of the Diet toof the descriptor from Pranch Alond 50 of the members arrived x a little hear of the members arrived x a little hear of the mental and the large grounded over a strategy, and the mental and the large grounded over a strategy, and the large grounded over the members of the large grounded over the large grounded and th

but thalf an hour by rail from the scene of a composition of Monday night, and were comfortably quartered in the Federal city the next day.

According to the current gossip at the "Conversations Hams" (the grand resort of the Baden Athenians, this morning, Gen. Vogel Von Falkenstein issued a proclamation on Tuesday, announcing the Prussian rule in Frankfort, Nassau, and in the portions of Hesse and Bavaria which had been occupied by the Royal troops. His first official act was to dissolve the Senate, and the next to imprison two of the Senators who had been conspicious in their resistance to the demands of Prussia. Two of the editors of journals in Frankfort, who had been guilty of a similar indirection, shared the same fate. It is said that two other members of the old Senate are placed at the head of the Administration, and that the city is rapidly recovering from the diagreeable process of subjugation by an enemy whose power they had so foolishly underrated. We shall soon hear once more the clink at the green table of the monoy-changers. The streets will resound with the hum of business. The sleek and portly inerchant-princes will exchange their usual greetings in the market-place, with uncovered heads. The Frankfort beauties will continue to dazzle the admiring youth with all the bravery of their Parisian robes. The memory of the Federal Diet will become as a dream of the position of Pruce Alexander and his 8th army corps. Not a Federal soldier remains at Darmstaft. The headquarters of the corps lad been removed further south. It is thought they may have encamped in the lower valley of the Neckar, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, with a view to posting themselves in Wittibourg, a city on the Munich Railway, some fifty miles from Aschaffenberg. There is no obvious reason why they should not have been completely "gobbled up" by the Prassians prior to the occupation of Frankfort. It would hardly have taken two bits to the theory to have devoured the whole corps, including the Hessian boots and spurs of their redou

ly, I think, is safe by reason of the decided political tendencies of the reigning family and their domestic ties. But all Southern Germany seems to be at the mercy of the conquerors. I see no reason why the Prussians should not march down to Stattgart, take possession of the fortress at Ulm where the Federal treasure was deposited for safe keeping, pay their respects to the remains of the furfitive Diet at Augsburg, and march by a straight road to the Bavarian capital of Munich. Unless the negotiations for an armistice, which at present seem to be hanging in mid-sir, are successful, this programme does not seem to be at all improbable. Prussia has made a magnanimous use of her victories. She is not vindictive or bloodthirsty; but she would be more thin human if she was not willing to inflict a moderate classification the

can of Heidelberg, and announce that Darmstadt was oc-cupied by the Prussians day before yesterday, July 18. The Grand Ducal family had previously fled, with the ex-ception of the Princess Alice, whose delicate state of health did not permit her removal. It is said that the King of Prussis promised her mother, Queen Victoria, that no violence should be expended at 19.

becoming as go-ahend as any genute Yankee:

June 16.—March of the Prussians into Hanover under Gen. Von Monteuffel.

June 16.—March of the Prussians at Saxosy under Gen. Herwark's von Bettenfeld and under lines Frederick Charles. June 17.—The Prussians enter the City of Hanover under Gen. Vogel von Falkenatein.

June 18.—Gen. Herwarth enters Disden.

June 19.—The Prussians led by G. Von Heyer enter the City of Cassel. Leipzig occupied.

June 29.—The Prussians led by G. Von Heyer enter the City of Cassel. Leipzig occupied.

June 29.—The Prist Army, under Proce Frederick Charles marches by way of Gölitz and Zattau to Hohemia.

The Ellie Army under Gen. Herwah marches into Behemia from Dresien on the right bank? the Ellie by way of Leipa, leaving troops in occupation of resdes.

June 29.—Engagement at Heetennt Trunan and Podol. March of the Second Army under the From Prince Into Behemis, and parity via Lieban.

June 25.—Engagement at Truntensuvachod and Hilbner-wisser in Bohemis; at Mystowitz in learn; at Oawiecim in 49 Alticia; at Langerasilta near Gottin—is last between the Hanoveriens and the Prussians and Gosers.

June 28.—Engagement at Truntensu d'Philikin, Neudorf and Barkersdorf; at Selitz, and at Milbnerraiz, and june in of the Ermisian of Kanighubof, Ingagement at Jaroming. Harthe of Gitzchia. Cinjiloharionf the Hanoverians.

June 29.—Storming of Könighubof, Ingagement at Jaroming. Harthe of Gitzchia. Cinjiloharionf the Hanoverians.

June 29.—Storming of Könighubof, Ingagement at Jaroming. Linthe of Gitzchia. Cinjiloharionf the Hanoverians.

June 29.—Storming of Könighubof, Ingagement at Jaroming.

view between the King and Prince Frederick Charles when

burg. "The whirligig of time brings its revenges."
Meanwhile the Prassum at resteadily advancing toward Vionna-may have tell after the Mink dime. Austral has withdrawn the greater portion of the third with the position in the most to partient the Quadriateral and her position in the most to partient the Quadriateral and better under Laribold. Having decided to abandon Venetia, and having achieved the barren victory which yet enabled her to insult Hall Having decided to abandon Venetia, and having achieved the barren victory which yet enabled her to insult Hally ther object in still maintaining a partial occupation of the dispated territory is, of course, to prevent victor Emanuel from cooperating with Prussia. You will observe that the access of Prussia has made a great impression on the English press and public, not very long ago—with the exception, of the Tories—decidedly committed to sympathy with Anstria, and hostiff. You for the partial of the prussia; but the properties of the process of the process. There is none as a state of the process of the process. There is no many harmonic of the process of diplomatist, and talked non-intervention. "Events are in the saddle and rate maintain, the process of the process of diplomatist, and talked non-intervention." Events are in the saddle and rate maintain. Head of the process of diplomatist, and talked non-intervention. "Events are in the saddle and rate maintain." Mr. Saodgras, at the Estamewill of the practical vision involved in Mr. Ficker. Short with the largest mob," there is something better in this general change of opinion. The war large with the chief points, as given in The Path Mall (Hustelte."

"Mr. Geldwin Smith writes to bespeak the sympathies of English libral for Path Mall (Hustelte."

"Mr. Geldwin Smith writes to be speak the string on the toward of the outer, and the only depote the content of the outer, and the outer of the process of the outer, as a consequence of the outer, as a consequence of the outer, as a consequence of the outer, as a co

The control of the co